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ABSTRACT

Part of a series of booklets for parents of deaf-blind children prepared by Project STEPS (Steps Toward Effective Production of Speech), this booklet contains a list of words and their meanings and is designed to promote understanding about hearing and vision loss. The roles of professionals working with deaf blind children are explained. The range of programs and services for this population--from early intervention through sheltered workshops--is briefly considered. Medical treatments, such as irrigation of the ear and cataract surgery, are noted. Information is offered on hearing aids and vision aids. A section on training and teaching covers Public Law 94-142 (the Education For All Handicapped Children Act), approaches to changing behavior, sense training, communication, and special sources of help, such as occupational and physical therapy, mobility training and orientation. A glossary presents approximately 150 definitions of frequently used terms. Throughout the text, terms for which definitions are provided are indicated by boldface or italic print. (CL)

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Steps Toward Effective Production of Speech (STEPS) A Set of Booklets for Parents of Deaf-Blind Children

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Department of
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Partlow State School and Hosptial

1982

3

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

This booklet has a list of words and their meanings. It is to help people understand more about hearing loss and vision loss.

When you see or hear a new word, write it down. If the word is about helping deaf-blind children, look it up in this booklet.

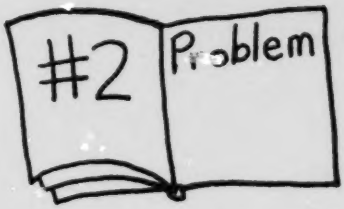
☐ To look up a word, turn to pages 43 to 69. The words in **dark print** are listed in alphabetical order. The meaning is given for most words.

☐ A page number is given after some of the words in dark print. Turn to that page to read the meaning of the word.

☐ The meaning of any word

in *light print* can be looked up on pages 43 to 69.

This booklet is about helping the deaf-blind child. The next page tells where to find things.



Booklet number 2 also has words and meanings. It is called "Words and Meanings: The Problem of Deaf-Blindness." It is about these subjects.

Parts of the Ear	Parts of the Eye
Hearing Testing	Vision Testing
Hearing Loss	Vision Loss
Ear Problems	Eye Problems

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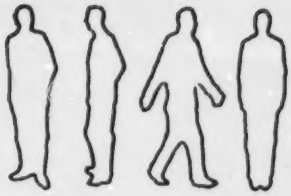


PEOPLE

There are many people who can help a deaf-blind person. Some are doctors for ear problems or eye problems. Others test hearing or vision.

Some people help by teaching a deaf-blind person. Or they can help a parent to work with a deaf-blind child at home. When you have a question, one of these people may be able to answer it.

genetic counselor This person helps parents who have a deaf or blind child. He can help them decide whether to have

more children. He can tell if deafness or blindness is likely to be passed from parents to children.

otologist (ear doctor) This is a medical doctor. He knows about the ears and can treat ear problems. Most children with a hearing loss should visit the ear doctor every year.

ophthalmologist (eye doctor) This is a medical doctor. He knows about the eyes and eye problems. He can treat eye problems and fit glasses. Most children with a vision loss should visit the eye doctor every year.

psychologist This is a person who knows about testing. He uses special tests for someone

who is deaf and blind. First, he finds out what a person can do now. Then he tries to say what that person can do later. He helps to plan training and teaching.

audiologist This person gives hearing tests. He fits hearing aids and teaches how to use them. He can also teach someone to read lips. Most people who use hearing aids should see the audiologist every year. In Europe an *otologist* may also be an audiologist.

optometrist This person gives eye tests. He fits glasses and other *optical aids.* He can help a person get the most benefit from sight. Most people who use glasses should see the

optometrist or *ophthalmologist* every year.

teacher of the deaf-blind (teacher of the hearing impaired-visually impaired) This person teaches a child to get the most from his hearing and vision. And he teaches a child *self-help skills.* He also teaches math, reading, and so on.

outreach teacher This person visits a child's home. He may teach the child at home. Often he teaches the parents to work with their child.

teacher of the deaf (teacher of the hearing impaired) He teaches *speech* and *language* to children who do not hear well. He also teaches reading, math, and so on.

teacher of the blind (teacher of the visually impaired) He teaches reading and *language* to children who do not see well. He teaches other subjects too. This teacher may use *large type* or *Braille.*

teacher's aide (teacher aide) This person helps the teacher.

Of all the people in the deaf-blind child's life, parents are the most important. Other people who help are listed in the back of this booklet. To find out about them, look up *counselor, hearing aid dealer, interpreter, optician, pediatrician, social worker, speech-language pathologist, and therapist.*

PROGRAMS

Not all deaf-blind people have the same problems. This is why different people need different programs. One person may have a hearing loss that is much greater than his vision loss. He may do best in a class for those who are hard of hearing. Another person may have more severe problems. He may need a program with many special services.

As children grow and learn, they may need to change programs. This is true for some adults also. Some different kinds of programs are given next.

early intervention This program begins when a child is very young. It starts as soon as the child is known to have a hearing and vision problem.

home training program This program has a teacher who visits a family at their home. The teacher works with the child. Also, he shows the parents what to do until his next visit.

institutional care This is a program for people with very severe problems. They live in a group home or hospital. This lets them get a lot of special services whenever they are needed.

residential school This is a school where children live away from home. A child may go away to school if there are no special classes near his home.

self-contained class In this program all children are taught by the same teacher all day. Another teacher may come in to give a special lesson.

sheltered workshop A place where a deaf-blind person might work. People with other problems work there also. They learn how to do a job. This can help them feel better about themselves.

Other kinds of programs can be found in the back. You can look up *day school, outreach program,* and *total care.* Not all programs are found in all towns. A person should be in the program that meets his needs best.

TREATMENTS

Sometimes hearing and vision can be helped by a doctor. He will not give the same treatment to every person. If you have a question about treatment, ask your doctor.

A doctor can help most problems in the outer and middle ear. Sometimes a *myringotomy* (tympanotomy) is done when there is fluid behind the eardrum. The doctor cuts a tiny opening in the eardrum. Then he sucks out the fluid through the

opening. Next he may put a little tube in the opening in the eardrum. The tube keeps the fluid from building up again. When the tube comes out, the little cut heals up.

Another common problem is too much wax in the ear. The doctor may soften it and take it out. Washing out the wax is called *irrigation* or *lavage.*

Some vision probems can also be improved. A cloudy cornea may be helped by a *corneal transplant* (keratoplasty). The cornea is the clear cover over the front of the eyeball. The doctor cuts out a cloudy piece of the cornea, and replaces it with a clear piece.

Another vision problem is a

cataract. This is the clouding of the lens of the eye. When this happens, a doctor may remove the lens (*cataract surgery*). Afterward the person often needs very strong glasses or contact lenses.

Other treatment may be the regular use of medicine. For some people medicine may keep a problem from getting worse. There are other kinds of treatment given by a doctor. Some of them are in the back of the book. You can look up *enucleation, diathermy, stapedectomy,* and *tympanoplasty.*

HEARING AIDS

Many people with a hearing loss can get help from a hearing aid. A hearing aid will help some people to understand speech again. Other people may only be able to hear loud sounds with an aid.

Even if the benefit is small, a hearing aid may be worthwhile. For example, it may help a person hear warning sounds--a car horn or a shout. These sounds may keep a person out of danger.

To find out more about hearing aids, look at STEPS booklet #1, "Beginning to Use a Hearing Aid." Also, see STEPS booklet #5, "How to Take Care of a Hearing Aid." Some words about hearing aids are next.

amplification A *hearing aid.* Anything that makes sound louder so that it can be heard more easily. Some kinds of amplification are *FM amplification, group amplification, individual amplification,* and *amplification.*

battery compartment The place where the *battery* goes in a *hearing aid.*

receiver (earphone) The part of a *hearing aid* that sends out

sound. It is like the speaker of a radio, only smaller.

earmold A piece of plastic that is made to fit in a person's ear. It goes on the hearing aid. The earmold carries the sound from the *hearing aid* into the ear.

feedback The whistle or squeal that is made by a *hearing aid.* It can happen when the *earmold* does not fit well in the ear. Sometimes it happens if the mike is too close to the *receiver.* Or, the hearing aid may whistle if it is turned up too loud. If a hearing aid whistles a lot, see STEPS booklet number 5. Or ask the teacher or *audiologist* what to do.

monaural hearing aid A hearing aid that is used in one ear.

binaural hearing aids Two hearing aids, one worn in each ear. The second hearing aid may help to hear *speech* better when it is noisy. It may also help to tell where a sound comes from.

Y cord This is a cord that looks like the letter "Y." It puts two *receivers* on one *hearing aid.* This lets the hearing aid send sounds to both ears.

loop amplification with TV A way for a deaf person to listen to TV. A wire loop is placed under the rug around his chair. And his *hearing aid* is set on "T." Then his aid makes TV louder without making other sounds louder.

VISION AIDS

☐ A vision aid is anything that improves a person's sight. Glasses are the most common kind of vision aid. Since they use *lenses*, they are an *optical aid.* Often the right glasses are the only optical aid a person needs. Some optical aids are given below and on the next pages.

bifocals Glasses that have two parts to each lens. One part is for near vision and the other part is for distance vision.

loupe A small glass or *lens* that clips on the eyeglass frames. It is for looking at small things held close to the eye. A jeweler would use a loupe to fix a watch or look at a diamond.

hand-held magnifier A lens that is held in the hand and used for near vision. It helps a person to read print or see small objects better. It comes in many powers and sizes.

telescope A set of *lenses*, for looking at things far away. There are many kinds of telescopes. A *monocular telescope* is used with one eye. A *binocular telescope* is used with both eyes. It is also called binoculars or field glasses. A *hand-held telescope* is in the top drawing

on page 19. A *frame-mounted telescope* is put on eyeglass frames. It can be taken off the frames when it is not being used. The bottom drawing on page 19 shows a frame-mounted telescope.

☐ Another kind of vision aid is called a *nonoptical aid.* Some nonoptical aids are a reading stand, a special lamp, and a visor to shade the eyes. Another nonoptical aid is a broad-tipped pen. This pen makes writing easier to see. Some other nonoptical aids follow.

large type (large print) Printing that is about twice as large as the normal size. This page is printed in one size of large type.

Braille A way of writing that uses raised dots on a page. A blind person reads the page by moving his fingertips across each line of dots. (See page 64 for a picture of Braille writing.)

cane A walking stick used by a blind person. It is moved back and forth in front of the person to tell him what is ahead. (See the picture on page 38.) The cane may be called a *long cane,* a *Hoover cane,* or a *mobility cane.*

talking books Recordings of a person reading a book, a newspaper, and so on. The recordings are played by a person who can not read print.

☐ A third kind of vision aid is called an *electronic aid.* The

one used most is *closed circuit television.* This is a TV set that shows a large picture of a page. The user then reads the large printing from the TV.

To find out about other vision aids, look in the back of the book for *Braille teletypewriter, brailler, computer reader, contact lens, laser cane, Optacon, slate and stylus.* and *talking calculator.*

OTHER HELPS

Hearing aids and vision aids can help most people who are deaf and blind. But there are other things that can also help. For example, there are ways to let a deaf-blind person know when the telephone rings. The phone can make a light go on when someone is calling. Or it can use a special bell with a very loud sound or a very deep tone.

There are things that can help a person to join others in

playing. For example, a checkerboard with squares that have raised sides. Or a ball with a bell or a beeper in it.

To find out about other things that help people who are deaf-blind, look in the back of the book. Look up *electronic speaking device, signal device, telecommunication device for the deaf,* and *teletypewriter.*

PUBLIC LAW 94-142 (USA)

There is a law in the USA about school, and children who have problems. It is called the "Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975."

The law provides a free education that meets the child's needs. It also says parents must help plan for their child's schooling. Some words that are used in planning follow.

individualized education program (plan) (IEP) **A plan for a**

child's schooling. It is written by a team of the teacher, parents, and others. The plan tells what a child can do now, and what he needs to learn. It also says what services are needed and when they will begin. The plan will be looked at every year to see how well it is working. It will be changed as needed. Each child must have an individualized education plan for his schooling.

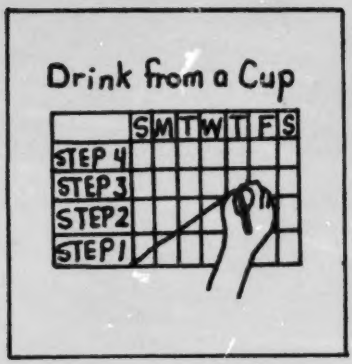
support service (related service) A service such as medical care or *speech and language therapy.* Another support service is transportation, that is, taking the child to get the special help he needs.

architectural barrier Anything, such as stairs or a narrow hallway,

that keeps a handicapped person from using a building.

mainstream To put a child with a problem in a class with children who have no special problems. He may get help from a special teacher.

To find out more, look in the back of the booklet. Look up *advocate, due process, habilitation, least restrictive environment, local education agency, Section 504,* and *state education agency.*



CHANGING BEHAVIOR

As a child grows up, his *behavior* changes. For example, a child needs help drinking from a cup at first. But later he learns to hold the cup by himself. This is a change in his behavior. The following words tell more about changing behavior.

behavior modification The use of *goals* and *rewards* to change the way a person behaves.

objective (behavioral objective; instructional objective) What we want a person to do. It includes (1) the action to be learned, (2) when the action takes place, and (3) how well the action must be learned. The objective usually tells what is to be learned in several days or a few weeks. This is an example of an objective: "Mary will help to lift the cup to her mouth every time she is offered a drink."

goal A statement of what we want a person to learn to do. It covers a longer time than an *objective.* This is an example of a goal: "Mary will learn to drink from a cup without help." A goal can include several objectives.

reinforcement The use of *rewards* to help a person learn.

charting Keeping a record of how well a child is learning something.

In the back of the book there are more words about changing behavior. You can look up *criterion, successive approximation,* and *task analysis.* To find out more about using rewards, read Booklet #6. It is called "Rewards and How to Use Them."

SENSE TRAINING

Most deaf-blind people have some sense of hearing and sense of vision. They should be helped to make full use of what they hear and see. Training these senses should begin as soon as possible.

A person who is deaf and blind needs to depend more on other senses. Some of the other senses are touch, balance, and movement. The senses of taste and smell can also help a

deaf-blind person recognize things. The words in this section have something to do with training the senses.

auditory training Teaching a person to make the best use of every bit of hearing he has. Teaching a person how to use a *hearing aid.*

visual training (vision training) Teaching a person to make the best use every bit of vision he has. Teaching a person how to use a vision aid.

tactile training Teaching a person to find out about things by feeling them. Training a person to make the best use of his sense of touch.

kinesthetic training Teaching a person about the movement and location of the parts of his body. This helps him move his tongue and lips in order to speak.

balance training Teaching a person to stand and sit up straight. Teaching a person to walk like other people.

For other words that have to do with sense training, look in the back of the book. Look up *figure-ground, motor development, proprioception, sensory-motor training* and *vestibular board.*

COMMUNICATION

There are many ways to tell a person what we want to say. Most people talk or write to tell something. Some people may need to learn other ways to communciate or tell things. The following are ways to tell and understand things.

oral communication Using speech to tell things. Also, using *lipreading* and hearing to understand what people say.

manual communciation Using *signing* and *fingerspelling* to tell things.

total communication Using *speech* and *lipreading* along with *signing* and *fingerspelling*.

signing in the hand A way of talking to a person who is deaf-blind. Someone fingerspells what he wants to tell the deaf-blind person. At the same time the deaf-blind person lightly holds the "talker's" hand.

Tadoma methold A way of teaching a deaf-blind person to understand speech. He feels the speaker's face and neck to help him understand what is being

said. The drawing on page 35 shows a deaf-blind person using the Tadoma method.

augmentative communication system A way to tell something without using speech. Sometimes special tools are used such as *Braille,* a board with pictures, or an *electronic speaking device.*

Some other words about communication are in the back of the book. You can look up *aural-oral method, Blissymbolics, communciation board,* and *print on palm.*

OTHER AREAS

A person who is deaf and blind needs a lot of special help. And he may need different kinds of help. He may need help to learn to walk alone at home and at school. Or he may need help to learn to play by himself or with others. The next words tell about some kinds of special help.

teaching cognitive skills Teaching a person to use his skills in new ways. For example, a child learns to count. Then he uses his skill in

counting to answer questions of "How many?" He also uses his skill in counting to learn about time and money.

occupational therapy Training a child to get more and more control of his body. In this way he can do more things for himself. For an older child or adult, it is learning things that will help in a job. It is also helping a person to know and accept what he can do.

physical therapy (physiotherapy) Treating problems of the body by the use of exercise, heat, and water. For example, a whirlpool bath may be used to treat pains in the joints. Physical

therapy can also be teaching a person to move normally (like other people).

orientation training Helping a blind person to know where he is. He needs to know where he is in relation to tables, chairs, and doors in a room. The blind person learns to tell where he is by sound and touch.

mobility training Helping a blind person learn to move from one place to another. Sometimes he uses a *cane*, a *guide dog*, or a *sighted guide*.

hearing therapy Teaching a deaf person to improve his talking and listening. It may include teaching *lipreading*.

speech therapy (speech-language therapy) Teaching a person to improve his *speech* and to express his ideas better.

In the back of this booklet are more words about training and teaching. You can look up *echolocation, habilitation, prevocational training, rehabilitation, sensory training, sensory-motor training,* and *vocational training.*

You can also look up words about skills to be learned. Some of these are *cognition, leisure time activity, motor development, self-help skill,* and *recreation.*

ALL THE WORDS IN THIS BOOKLET

advocate Someone who acts for another person to make sure that person gets what he should have.

aided (hearing) With a *hearing aid* on.

American Foundation for the Blind It publishes a catalog of things to help blind people. It acts as an *advocate* in Washington. Also, it helps people find services they need. (See the inside back cover for the address.)

American Printing House for the Blind It prints books in *Braille* and *large print*. It also makes training and teaching aids. The books and aids can be ordered by schools. (See the inside back cover for the address.)

American Sign Language (ASL; Ameslan) A way to tell something by using hand positions and movements for words. It is used by many deaf people in the USA.

NOTE: *You may find the meanings in this book are too simple. You can find out more about many of the words in a standard dictionary or a medical dictionary. A basic book on audiology, optometry, or education of children with hearing or vision loss may also help.*

Ameslan See *American Sign Language.*

amplification See page 16.

amplified telephone A telephone that will make the voice louder. The loudness of the voice is changed by turning a small wheel.

amplifier The part of the *hearing aid* that makes sound louder. It is a group of *transistors* that is powered by a *battery.*

architectural barrier See page 27.

audiologist See page 6.

auditory memory Remembering things that are heard. Sometimes it means remembering the order in which things are heard.

auditory trainer (auditory training unit) A *hearing aid* that is larger than most aids. It usually has clearer sound than a small hearing aid.

auditory training (ear training) See page 33.

augmentative communication system See page 37.

aural-oral method A way of teaching children who have a hearing loss. It includes listening, *lipreading,* and talking. It does not include *signing* and *fingerspelling.*

aural rehabilitation See *hearing therapy* on page 40.

aurist An older name for a doctor who treats ear problems. Now he is called an otologist.

balance training See page 34.

battery The supply of power for a *hearing aid.* It may last from 30 to over 150 hours. Some batteries can be recharged to make them last longer.

battery compartment See page 16.

behavior The way a person acts, or what he does.

behavior modification See page 29.

behavioral objective See *objective* on page 30.

behind-the-ear hearing aid A hearing aid that hangs behind the ear.

bifocals See page 19.

binaural Having something to do with both ears.

binaural hearing aids See page 18.

binocular telescope See page 20.

Blissymbolics A way of writing that uses "pictures" instead of letters. The Blissymbols in the boxes below mean "eye" and "eyeglasses."

Blissymbols The "pictures" used in *Blissymbolics.*

NOTE: Booklet #2 tells how the ear works.

body hearing aid *A hearing aid* that is worn on the chest. It may be carried in a harness, or clipped to a bra or pocket.

Braille See page 22.

Braille teletypewriter A device to send a message in *Braille* over the telephone.

brailler A machine that "types" *Braille.*

cane See page 22.

captioning The use of printed words over the picture on TV. This helps a deaf person to follow what is going on.

cataract surgery See page 14.

CCTV See *closed circuit television* on page 23.

cerebral palsy clinic A place where doctors and others evaluate and plan treatment for those with cerebral palsy. (Cerebral palsy is poor muscle control caused by damage to the brain.)

charting See page 31.

clear type See *large print* on page 21.

clinic A place where problems are evaluated. Also, treatment may be planned and carried out there. See *cerebral palsy clinic, eye clinic, hearing clinic,* and *low vision clinic.*

closed circuit television See page 23.

closure Guessing a word when only part of the word is heard or seen.

cognition Learning by using what you already know. It is learing to decide things and to solve problems. It is also learning to reason about things.

cognitive skills See *teaching cognitive skills* on page 38.

communication Telling a person something by talking, writing, *signing*, or some other way.

communication board (conversation board) A board with pictures that is used by someone with little or no *speech*. He points to the pictures to tell what he needs, wants, or thinks. Or the board can be used to tell him something. (The board may have words or *Blissymbols* instead of pictures.)

comprehension Understanding what is heard or seen.

computer reader A device to help a blind person. It "speaks" the words that are written on a printed page. The device uses artificial speech which is hard to understand without practice.

conditioned response An action a person learns to make because he was rewarded. Or an action he learned because he was punished for not doing it.

contact lens A thin lens that fits over the front of the eyeball.

NOTE: Hearing tests are in Booklet #2.

conversation board See *communication board.*

cord (hearing aid cord) The wires that go from the case of a *body hearing aid* to the *receiver.* The wires are very thin and break easily.

corneal transplant See page 13.

corrected (vision) With glasses on.

counselor A person who gives advice. See *genetic counselor, prevocational counselor,* and *vocational counselor.*

criterion A standard of how well a person should learn to do something.

cued speech The use of hand positions near the speaker's face. It is to help a deaf person understand speech better. This is not the same as using signs because the hand positions do not stand for words. Three of the hand positions for cued speech are shown below.

day school A place where students go to classes while they live at home.

depth perception The ability to tell by looking that one thing is closer to you than another.

diathermy Making heat in some part of the body by passing an electric current through it.

distortion (hearing aid distortion) A loss in the clearness of the sound from a hearing aid. The loss of clearness makes it harder to understand speech through the aid.

due process The right to a hearing before an official action is taken that affects you or your family.

earhook The curved tube on a *behind-the-ear hearing aid.* It curves over the top of the ear and connects to the *earmold.*

ear-level hearing aid A *hearing aid* that is worn on the head. It can be *in the ear, behind the ear,* or in eyeglass frames.

early intervention See page 10.

earmold See page 17.

echolocation Finding where trees, walls, and other things are located by using echoes. *Sonic aids,* such as the *Sonicguide* and *laser cane,* use echoes to help a blind person get around.

educational audiologist A person who tests hearing and gives *hearing therapy* to children in school. The therapy is tied in with the child's classes.

electronic aid A device that helps a person overcome his hearing loss or vision loss. It uses *transistors.* Some electronic aids are *closed circuit television, computer reader, hearing aid, Optacon,* and *Sonicguide.*

NOTE: Words about hearing loss are in Booklet #2.

electronic speaking device A machine with recorded messages that can be played as desired. It could be used by a person who has very poor speech or no speech.

ENT doctor See *otorhinolaryngologist.*

enucleation Surgery to remove the eyeball.

eye clinic A place where doctors and others evaluate and plan treatment for those with eye problems.

eyeglass hearing aid A *hearing aid* that is built into the frames of eyeglasses.

feedback (acoustic feedback) See page 17.

figure-ground Having something to do with foreground and background. It can refer to what is heard or what is seen. Suppose you are trying to hear a person talking in a noisy place. Then the voice is the figure (or foreground), and the noise is the ground (or background).

fingerspelling A way to spell words using the hands. There is a different hand position for each letter of the alphabet.

FM amplification (radio frequency amplification; radio-linked hearing aid) A *hearing aid* that sends sound to the user by a radio signal.

focus To adjust the eyes in order to produce a sharp image.

frame-mounted telescope See page 21.

fusion The blending of what is seen by the two eyes into one picture. Or the blending of what is heard by the two ears into one sound.

gain The increase in a person's hearing that is given by a *hearing aid.*

general practitioner A doctor who does not specialize in a certain problem. A "family doctor" who treats most kinds of medical problems.

genetic counselor See page 4.

goal See page 30.

GP See *general practitioner.*

group amplification A *hearing aid* used by several children in a classroom. Some kinds of group amplification are *FM amplification* and *loop amplification.*

group home A place to live that is shared by several persons with problems. A house parent may live there also.

NOTE: Booklet #2 tells how the eye works.

guide dog An animal trained to lead a blind person.

habilitation Training, teaching, and services for a person who is or was handicapped as a child. *Rehabilitation* is for someone who grew up normally and then became handicapped. Often habilitation and rehabilitation are used to mean the same thing.

hand-held magnifier See page 20.

hand-held telescope See page 20.

hearing aid Anything that helps a person to hear better. See *behind-the-ear hearing aid, body hearing aid, ear-level hearing aid, eyeglass hearing aid, in-the-ear hearing aid,* and *personal hearing aid.* Also see pages 15-18 for more about hearing aids.

hearing aid dealer (hearing aid specialist) A person who sells hearing aids. He also gives basic hearing tests.

hearing aid dispenser A person who sells hearing aids. He may be a *hearing aid dealer, audiologist,* or *otologist.*

hearing clinic A place where doctors and others evaluate and plan treatment for those with hearing problems.

hearing dog (assistance dog) An animal that has been given special training. He will alert his master to the doorbell, smoke alarm, and other sounds.

hearing therapist Someone who gives *lipreading* lessons and *auditory training* to a person with a hearing loss. The therapist can be an *audiologist, teacher of the hearing impaired,* or *speech-language pathologist.*

hearing therapy See page 40.

home training program (homebound instruction) See page 10.

Hoover cane See page 22.

hospital instruction Teaching a student who must stay in the hospital.

IEP See *individualized education plan* on page 26.

implant To place material in the body by means of surgery.

in-the-ear hearing aid A *hearing aid* that fits entirely into the outer ear.

independent living skills (activities of daily living) The ability to bathe, dress, eat, and so on without help. They include *self-help skills.*

individual [illegible]**ification** A *hearing aid* used for one person. It is not a part of a *group amplification* system.

individualized education plan (program) (IEP) See page 26.

institutional care See page 10.

internal noise (in a hearing aid) A hum or other sound that is made by a *hearing aid* itself.

International Association of Parents of the Deaf It sends out a newsletter and serves as an *advocate* for deaf children. (See the inside back cover for the address.)

NOTE: Vision tests are in booklet #2.

International Parents Organization for the Deaf It sends out a newsletter and serves as an *advocate* for deaf children. (See the inside back cover for the address.)

interpreter Someone who helps a person with a hearing loss or vision loss to understand a speaker. He makes the speaker's words simpler. He may speak, sign, or use some other means.

irrigation See page 13.

John Tracy Clinic It sends parents courses by mail. One course is for parents of young deaf children. The other is for parents of young deaf-blind children. (See the inside back cover for the address.)

keratoplasty See corneal transplant on page 13.

kinesthesia One of the senses. It tells a person when and how he is moving. It also lets a person know where his arms, legs, and other body parts are placed.

kinesthetic training See page 34.

language A way of telling thoughts and feelings. It is expressed by talking, writing, *signing,* and other ways. *Speech* is a way to express language, but it is not the same as language.

language board See *communication board.*

large type (large print) See page 21.

laser cane A cane that uses a beam of special light. It warns the user of steps, branches, and so on by making sounds. It also vibrates as a warning.

lavage See page 13.

LEA See *local education agency*.

least restrictive environment The best place to train and teach a person with a handicap. It is not the same for everyone. Some children can be placed in a regular class *(mainstream)*. Other people will need *total care*.

leisure time activity (leisure life skill) A skill that is taught to a person with a handicap. It is something that will help him to enjoy his free time and use it wisely.

lens A clear glass or plastic piece that is shaped to help your eye see a sharp picture.

Lions (International Association of Lions Clubs) They help to get glasses and surgery for people who cannot afford them. They also have an eye bank. (See the inside back cover for their address.)

lipreading (speechreading) Finding out what a person says by watching his lips. It also includes watching the speaker's face and guessing. (Even the best lipreader cannot understand everything. One reason is that many speech movements cannot be seen.)

local education agency (LEA) A school board for a county, town, or city. It provides for school through the twelfth grade. Or it provides for school until a child's twenty-second birthday.

localization The ability to tell where a sound is coming from.

long cane See page 22.

NOTE: Words about vision loss are in Booklet #2.

loop amplification A hearing aid system used in the classroom. It lets pupils move around the room and still hear the teacher's voice. Pupils pick up the teacher's voice from a wire loop. The loop is usually hung around the sides of the room. See *loop amplification with TV* on page 18.

loupe See page 20.

low vision clinic A place where doctors and others examine people with vision problems. They may also plan and carry out treatment there.

mainstream See page 28.

manual communication Telling something by the use of *signs* or *fingerspelling*. The drawing below shows how to make the sign for "can."

manual interpreter A person who uses *signing* or *fingerspelling*. The interpreter tells the person with a hearing loss what a third person has said.

microphone (mike) The part of a *hearing aid* that picks up the sound.

microscope A powerful *vision aid* that uses more than one lens. It is for looking at something close to the user.

mike See *microphone*.

mobility Movement from one place to another.

mobility cane See page 22.

mobility training See page 40.

monaural hearing aid See page 18.

monocular telescope See page 20.

motor development Improving a person's control over his body. It includes gross skills such as walking. It also includes fine skills such as cutting with scissors.

mute (mute person) Someone who does not speak.

myringotomy See page 12.

National Association for the Deaf-Blind This group acts as an *advocate* for rights for people who are deaf and blind. (See the inside back cover for the address.)

nonoptical aid See pages 21 and 22.

North American Association for Services to Deaf-Blind Children and Youth This group answers questions and refers people to services. (See the inside back cover for the address.)

objective See page 30.

occupational therapist Someone who is trained to work with handicapped people. He teaches them physicals skills. He also helps them to handle problems in their work.

NOTE: Causes of hearing problems are in Booklet #2.

O

occupational therapy (OT) The training given by the *occupational therapist.* See page 39.

oculist An older name for a doctor who examines and treats problems of the eyes. Now he is called an ophthalmologist.

ocular motility The ability to move the eye.

ophthalmologist See page 5.

Optacon A device that changes print to letter shapes that can be felt. The shape is given by points that vibrate. A blind person puts his finger on the set of points.

optical aid A *vision aid* that uses one or more *lenses.* (See pages 19 to 21.) Some optical aids are *contact lenses,* a *microscope,* and eyeglasses.

optician A person who makes, sells, and adjusts optical aids. (The aids are recommended by an *ophthalmologist* or *optometrist.)*

optometrist See page 6.

oral communication See page 35.

oral interpreter Someone who uses *speech* to tell a person with a hearing loss what a third person has said.

oral method The teaching of *speech* and *lipreading* to a child with a hearing loss. This method does not use *signing* and *fingerspelling.*

orientation training See page 40.

OT See *occupational therapy.*

otolaryngologist A doctor who examines and treats the ears and throat.

otologist See page 5.

otorhinolaryngologist (ENT doctor) A doctor who examines and treats the ears, nose, and throat.

outreach program A program that finds and tests people who have handicaps. It also refers them to specialists and other programs. Besides these things, it provides special training. All this is done near the handicapped person's home. *Home training* and *hospital instruction* are outreach programs.

outreach teacher See page 7.

paraprofessional (subprofessional) A person who works under the direction of a professional. (A *teacher's aide* is a paraprofessional.)

pediatrician A doctor who examines and treats children.

permanently mounted telescope A set of lenses on eyeglass frames, They can not be taken off the frames.

personal hearing aid A small hearing aid that is usually owned by the wearer. It is not part of a *group amplification* system.

physical therapist (physiotherapist) Someone who is trained to work with handicapped people. He may use exercise, massage, and a pool to improve a person's body.

NOTE: Causes of vision problems are in Booklet #2.

P

physical therapy (PT) The training given by the *physical therapist.* See page 39.

physiotherapy See page 39.

PL 94-142 See *Public Law 94-142* on page 26.

prevocational counselor One who evaluates a child who is about 12 to 15 years old. Then he advises what training the child needs now for a job later on.

prevocational training Job training for a child with a handicap. It is given at ages 12 to 15 years.

print on palm One way to tell a deaf-blind person something. Each letter of a word is printed with the fingertip on the deaf-blind person's palm.

prognosis A forecast of how a disease or problem will turn out.

proprioception Two of the senses. It includes *kinesthesia* (awareness of body movement and posititon) and *taction* (touch).

prosthesis (prosthetic device) A substitute for a part of the body that is missing or damaged. (A hearing aid is a prosthesis. So are eyeglasses.)

psychiatrist A medical doctor who examines and treats the mind.

psychologist See page 5.

psychometrist A person trained to give tests for intelligence (I.Q.) and tests for emotional problems.

PT See *physical therapy.*

Public Law 94-142 See page 26.

radio frequency amplification See *FM amplification.*

radio-linked hearing aid See *FM amplification.*

reading machine See *computer reader.*

receiver See page 16.

recognition The ability to know or name what is heard. It is also knowing or naming what is seen. Suppose the teacher says, "Mary," to a child. If the child points to Mary, then he knew (or recognized) Mary's name.

recognition span (span of recognition) The number of things that can be seen a single glace. The glance is so fast that the eyes cannot move from one thing to another.

recreation Play. Things that are done during leisure time such as swimming, playing checkers, and playing ball.

refraction The bending of light rays when they go through the lens of the eye. This makes a small, sharp image inside the eyeball.

Regional Centers for Deaf-Blind Children They provide workshops and other services for parents and teachers in the USA. They also provide programs for deaf-blind children. Besides these things, they publish writings about deaf-blindness. There are several regional centers. Addresses for them are given in STEPS booklet number 4.

rehabilitation Training, teaching, and services for a person who is handicapped. It also includes *hearing aids* and eyeglasses. Rehabilitation is for someone who grew up normally and then became handicapped. *Habilitation* is for someone who is or was handicapped as a child. Often rehabilitation and habilitation are used to mean the same thing.

reinforcement See page 31.

residential school See page 10.

residual hearing The hearing that is left after a hearing loss. (Very few people have a total loss of hearing.)

residual vision The vision that is left after a vision loss. (Most people with a vision loss have some vision left.)

resource teacher A person who tests and teaches children with problems. This teacher works with the child's classroom teacher and parents.

reward Something that can be given to a person after he does what you want him to do. A reward could be a smile, a pat on the back, or saying, "That's fine." Or it could be a bit of something to eat, like a piece of cereal. Or it can be something to collect, like poker chips or play money. A reward must be something that a person wants or likes.

SEA See *state education agency.*

Section 504 A part of Public Law 93-112, Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (USA). It deals with any program that gets federal money. The law says that a person with a handicap must have a fair chance to be hired by the program. This means the program cannot

deny a person a job just because of his problem. The law also says the program must get rid of *architectural barriers.*

SEE (Signing Exact English; Seeing Essential English) Two kinds of sign language. They both use most of the signs of *American Sign Language.* They try to make sign language more like English.

Seeing Eye dog See *guide dog.*

self-contained class (self-contained classroom) See page 11.

self-help skill (self-care skill) Taking care of daily needs. Some of these needs are washing, dressing, eating, and toileting.

sensory-motor training Teaching a person to use his senses and body movements together. For example, a child may be taught to reach for a toy (body movement) because of its bright color (vision sense).

sensory training Teaching a person to make the best use of the hearing and vision he has left. Also, it is teaching a person to use his other senses to help his hearing and vision. See pages 32 to 34.

sheltered workshop See page 11.

shoreline Things a blind person feels with his cane to guide him, such as the edge of the sidewalk or a curb.

sighted guide Someone with vision who helps a blind person get from one place to another.

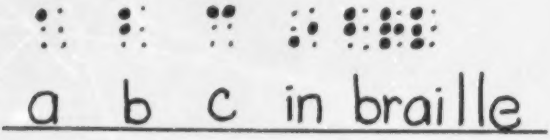
sighted reader A person who reads print to a blind person.

signal device Something that lets a person know when the telephone rings or when it is time to get up. For example, the telephone bell can make a light go on. Or the alarm clock can make the bed shake. Other signal devices let a person know when the baby cries, when someone is at the door, and so on.

signing Talking by using the hands.

signing in the hand See page 36.

slate and stylus (Braille slate and stylus) A pocket-sized device for writing in Braille.



social worker Someone who gets facts about a person with a handicap. He also sees about getting services for the handicapped person.

sonic aid A device that uses sound to warn a blind person of objects around him. It makes a sound when he gets close to a wall, stairs, and so on. See *laser cane* and *Sonicguide.*

Sonicguide A *vision aid* that uses sound to help guide a blind person. It is put on eyeglass frames.

special education teacher Someone who teaches special groups of children, such as a *teacher of the deaf* or a *teacher of the blind.*

specialist A person who is well trained to do a certain job.

spectacles Eyeglasses.

speech Spoken words. Speech is one way to express *language.*

speech-language pathologist (speech pathologist; speech therapist; speech clinician) Someone who tests a person's *speech* and *language.* He also helps people to improve their speech and language.

speech and language therapy (speech therapy) Work to improve a person's *speech* and *language.* It is given by a *speech-language pathologist* and others.

speechreading A newer word for *lipreading.*

stapedectomy Taking a tiny bone (stapes) out of the middle ear by surgery. The bone is replaced by a piece of plastic or wire.

state education agency (SEA) The state office that deals with the public schools.

successive approximation The use of *rewards* to change a person's behavior bit by bit. You give him rewards as he gets closer and closer to doing the thing you want. If he does not improve, he must try again for the reward.

support service (related service) See page 27.

tactile Having something to do with the sense of touch.

tactile training See page 33.

Tadoma method See page 36.

talking books See page 22.

T

talking calculator A machine that does math. Every time a key is pushed, it "says" aloud the name of the key. It also gives the answers out loud.

task analysis Finding out each of the small steps needed to do a job. A task analysis for drinking from a cup includes reaching out for the cup, holding the cup, bringing the cup up to the mouth, and so on.

TDD See *telecommunication device for the deaf.*

teacher's aide See page 8.

teacher of the blind See page 8.

teacher of the deaf See page 7.

teacher of the deaf-blind See page 7.

teacher of the hearing impaired This is a person who teaches someone who is deaf or hard of hearing. It is a newer term for a *teacher of the deaf.*

teacher of the visually impaired This is a person who teaches someone who is blind or partially sighted. It is a newer term for a *teacher of the blind.*

teaching cognitive skills See page 38.

telecommunication device for the deaf (TDD) Something that lets a deaf person use the telephone. At one telephone a person punches a keyboard to spell out a message. At the other telephone the message is printed in some way. The message can be printed on paper or printed in lights. See also *Braille teletypewriter.*

telephone amplifier A small device that fits over a telephone receiver. It amplifies the caller's voice.

telephone switch A lever on a *hearing aid.* The lever is set on the "T" position to listen over the telephone. This causes the aid to make the caller's voice louder without making anything else louder. (A hearing aid with a telephone switch can be used with *loop amplification.)*

telescope See page 20.

teletypewriter (TTY) A device that lets a deaf person use the telephone. At one telephone a person types a message. At the other telephone the message is typed on paper. See also *telecommunication device for the deaf.*

temple One of the two sidepieces of eyeglass frames.

therapist A person who is trained to give *habilitation* or *rehabilitation.* See *occupational therapist* and *physical therapist.*

therapy The use of special help in *habilitation* or *rehabilitation.* See *occupational therapy* and *physical therapy* on page 39.

tone control A lever on a hearing aid that changes the pitch of the sound. It may be used to cut out some of the deep bass sounds in a noisy place.

total care Giving services as needed 24 hours a day. Services include medical and nursing care, as well as help in washing, dressing, eating, and toileting. Services also include training of all kinds.

total communication See page 36.

Tracy Clinic See John Tracy Clinic.

training Teaching a person to improve his body and mind.

transistor A device that increases an electrical signal. (A *hearing aid* uses transistors to make sound louder.)

transplant To transfer a part of the body. The transfer can be within a person's body or from one person to another. See *corneal transplant* on page 13.

TTY See *teletypewriter.*

tympanoplasty Surgery for the middle ear. It could be the repair of a hole in the eardrum. Or it could be the repair of the bones in the middle ear.

tympanotomy See myringotomy on page 12.

unaided (hearing) Without a *hearing aid* on.

uncorrected (vision) Without eyeglasses on.

vestibular board A flat board with a rounded bottom so that it rocks back and forth. It is used in *balance training.* A person lies, sits, or stands on the board to learn to balance. See the drawing on page 32.

vibrotactile Having something to do with feeling vibration. It usually means feeling the shaking or trembling caused by a loud sound.

vision aid Anything that helps vision. See pages 19 to 23.

vision clinic A place where doctors and other plan treatment for those with vision problems.

visual fixation Looking directly at an object; looking right straight at something.

visual memory Remembering things that are seen. Sometimes it means remembering the order in which things are seen.

visual-motor Having something to do with seeing and moving.

visual-motor coordination Being able to combine sight and action. For example, a person has to have visual-motor coordination in order to write.

visual tracking Looking directly at an object while it moves.

visual training See page 33.

vocational counselor Someone who helps a person choose the right job. First the counselor helps the person get proper training and other *habilitation* (or *rehabilitation*). Then he helps the person find a job.

vocational training Teaching a person the skills needed for a job.

volume control (volume wheel) The small wheel on a hearing aid that makes sound louder or softer.

Y cord See page 18.

LIST OF ADDRESSES

To find out about each of these places, look up the name on the page given.

American Foundation for the Blind page 43
15 West 16th Street
New York, NY 10011 USA

American Printing House for the Blind page 43
P.O. Box 6085
Louisville, KY 40206 USA

International Assocation of Parents of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue page 53
Silver Spring, MD 20910 USA

International Parents' Organization for the Deaf
3417 Volta Place, N.W. page 54
Washington, DC 20007 USA

John Tracy Clinic page 54
806 West Adams Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90007 USA

International Association of Lions Clubs page 55
York and Cermak Roads
Oakbrook, IL 60521 USA

National Association for the Deaf-Blind page 57
2703 Forest Oak Circle
Norman, OK 73071 USA

North American Association for Services page 57
to Deaf-Blind Children and Youth
999 Pelham Parkway
Bronx, NY 10469 USA

A JOURNEY
OF A THOUSAND MILES
MUST BEGIN
WITH A SINGLE STEP.
— LAO TZU

☐ Additional copies of this booklet are available from

Southeast Regional Center
for Deaf-Blind Children
P. O. Box 698
Talladega, AL 35160
USA

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of Education
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Title VI—C
Law 91-230